

Mr. Britling Still Has to See It Through, Says Winston Churchill

Brilliant English Statesman Looks to United States and British Navy to Bring Victory, but Says There Must Be No Illusions About the Task

By WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL. A YEAR ago the brilliant writer [H. G. Wells] whose extraordinary presence led him in pre-war days to forecast in a series of instructive and profound suggestive works the coming, the character, and even many of the methods of Armageddon, took up his pen and wrote a new book under the title of "Mr. Britling Sees It Through."



Winston S. Churchill.

He there described the sentiments, the emotions, the experiences, the shortcomings, the misunderstandings which attended Britain's entry into the struggle and its sudden outbreak upon the world, and he carried his story forward to a stage where all the principal characters were still going on, one after another. His soldier son has been killed in action. The young American friend has married his daughter and is fighting with the Canadians; the old aunt has been blown to pieces by a Zeppelin. The German student referred to his country's defeat, and Mr. Britling, finding forgiveness in his own sorrow, has exchanged letters with the German parents.

Everything, in fact, is disposed of in the way of another except the war: the war goes on. Mr. Britling has not "seen it through" yet. Whatever his present mood may be of resolution in the quarrel, of high hope in the future of mankind, of forgiveness of personal injuries, of dogged endurance, or of dull insensibility or rebellious resentment against the powers that be—the war is still going on, and Mr. Britling has still to see it through, and it may well be that experiences more moving, more tragic, more self-shattering than any through which he has yet passed are to fall to his lot before the final chapters are closed.

Will German People Yield? Hopes are excited in credulous minds that the message of the Russian revolution leaping across the lines of the armies, and the measured proouncements of the President of the United States reverberating across the oceans, will awaken a responsive echo in the hard heart of the German nation. It is hoped that the masses of the German people, taught by their own sufferings, taught by the counsel of America, the opinion of the world and the example of the Russian democracy, will by a single spontaneous effort free themselves from the cruel and terrible machine which galls them and forces them to gall mankind.

own blood shows that among the nations there is none more earnest, more virile, more capable of material sacrifices for ends conceived to be sublime or more unafraid of death and wounds and tribulation, if such must be. Therefore we need not suppose that their distance from the European battlefields or their great deliberation and hesitation in coming to their decision or the fact that their interests are less immediately and obviously affected than other Allied Powers will prevent the United States from throwing her whole weight into the conflict, gathering force and momentum with every day that passes.

German might and German tenacity will find in the United States of America a will power as inflexible as their own and one which disposes of unexhausted, nay untouched and inexhaustible resources. Therefore the task before Mr. Britling, if he still believes that his gallant son fell in a cause whose victory will make the world a better place, lived in by better men, and whose defeat will stunt the stature of mankind for many years, is to emerge with toilsome plainness. He has got to hold on; he has got to hold on until this mighty reinforcement, this great and last reserve of civilization, can reach our gallant battle line in Europe with decisive results.

Mr. Britling Will See It Through. And here Mr. Britling will look with confident expectation to his ally, the United States, for aid. He will see that his forbears have lavished for hundreds of years the treasure of the realm and the affections of the people. He knows it will not fall him in the hour of need. He sees that the allied navies are between three and four times as numerous as the fleets of Germany and Austria; that for every German dreadnaught there are three or four allied dreadnaughts; that for every older German battleship there are three or four older allied battleships. He sees that in the true employment of this mighty superiority of fighting force resides one of the most important aids to victory and that in the mastery of the German submarine both by offensive and defensive methods lies his power to sustain the war bitten hosts of France and the battling armies of Britain with the fresh and overwhelming reserves of the great republic.

By EDWARD MARSHALL. LONDON, June 7.

It seems highly probable that most Americans living well south of the northern tier of States have found it hard to realize that the great northern half of the American continent has been at war ever since England decided that the invasion of Belgium was an invasion of human rights to be resented as much by Britons as by Frenchmen, although it directly did not threaten England. I remember my own curious surprise last summer when coming eastward from Detroit to see the railway property at Windsor guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets and wearing uniforms like those I had seen in the European war zone a few weeks before.

Canada has been at war with an intensity scarcely if at all surpassed by the belligerence of the United Kingdom itself. It certainly is true that England could have done but little in this mighty struggle had it not been for the loyalty and enthusiasm of her great Dominions, and Canada has not lagged behind extraordinary Australia or wonderful New Zealand in the self-sacrificial support which she has given the mother country and the cause of civilization. If there are volunteer organizations among the American troops when they come over they will find blood brethren in the men from Canada. The Canadians will justify a feeling of kinship closer even than that which will at once spring up between the Sammies (as it seems fated that our men are to be called) and the Tommies, as the soldiers of the British army for years affectionately have been designated.

The fact that Canada has been so gloriously loyal from the start, and that her own people have shown such splendid work for the Allies has given to her Premier, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, a peculiar place in the affairs of the great empire which his countrymen so well have served. He has seen more than once since the great war began, and recently had a long talk with him in London. In broad mindedness and enterprise, in many mental characteristics easier to realize than to describe in words, he is of the North American Continent, but he is distinctly a Canadian.

War Has Cemented Bonds of Peace Between Canada and United States

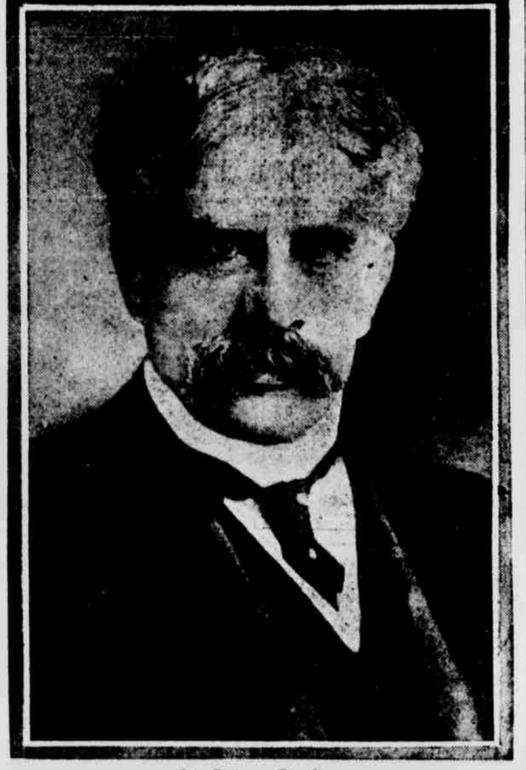
Premier Sir Robert Borden, Welcoming Us as an Ally, Recalls the Old Neighborliness and Recounts the Dominion's Sacrifices and Triumphs for Humanity

determination by an international tribunal claims which it put forward and the national interests therein involved. "What might have been spared to humanity if these great examples had been followed by Germany and Austria-Hungary in July of 1914! "But Canada and the United States have given to the world a still more forcible example in the International Joint Commission, established in 1910 for the determination of all disputes between the two countries in respect of boundary waters. The service of that tribunal to both countries has been conspicuous and I hope that it will be made permanent.

"In Canada we have undertaken great enterprises for the development of our country. With a great territory and a sparse population we have been obliged to assume greater burdens to provide facilities of transportation than ever before were undertaken by an equal population. Vast sums have been expended in railway construction and in the development of our inland waterways. "When war broke out we were engaged in widening the Welland Canal so as to afford passage to the Great Lakes lake carriers. The new Welland Canal is to be twenty-five miles in

the United States, and among them are officers who have been trained at West Point. "I was introduced to a gathering of wounded officers at Oxford assembled from all parts of our empire by the officer in charge of the hospital, who before the war was practicing his profession as a physician in a New England town and who is a citizen of the United States. It seemed the happy augury of a future unity of purpose. "More than 300,000 men are working in the production of munitions in Canada. Besides our fighting battalions we have sent overseas a Railway Construction Corps and a Forestry Corps, which have rendered invaluable service. The remarkable efficiency of the forestry battalions is universally recognized.

"One incident will illustrate the good work performed by the Canadian Railway Construction Corps. For the purpose of an advance not long ago it was necessary to construct a short railway line with the least possible delay. There had been an estimate of six weeks and the General commanding the Canadian Construction Corps was sent for. He reported that with two battalions of the Canadians he



Sir Robert Borden.

length and the difference in level between the two lakes, Erie and Ontario, 325 feet, is to be overcome by seven lifts, each having a lift of 46 1/2 feet. The locks will have a length of 800 feet and a breadth of 80 feet in the clear, with a depth of 30 feet on the sill at extreme low water in the lakes. "The cost of this work has been over \$20,000,000 to date and it is only partially completed. When it is fully completed the largest lake vessels will be able to go from the head of Lake Superior to Kingston, near the foot of Lake Ontario, where they will transfer their cargoes to smaller vessels plying through the St. Lawrence and to Montreal. There is little doubt that the future will bring corresponding development in other portions of our canal system.

"Canada has thrown all her strength and energy into the effort to win this war because she believes that it involves the future of democracy and civilization; in short, the destiny of the world. "Each generation is a trustee for the future, but upon the present generation an especially solemn responsibility is placed to defeat by whatever self-sacrifice may be necessary the most tremendous attack ever launched against the peaceful ideals of democracy and the decent standards of civilization. "Canada welcomes with outstretched hand the powerful moral and material support given to our cause by the advent into the war of your great nation. I had the privilege of listening to the eloquent speeches of your Ambassador at the American luncheon and at the Pilgrims' banquet, as well as the very cogent exposition of your ideals by Bishop Brent in St. Paul's Cathedral. The closeness of association between our countries was demonstrated to me by the fact, which I learned at the Pilgrims' dinner, that Bishop Brent is a Canadian by birth and a cousin of one of my best friends. "Throned on Her Own Resources. "Canada is spending at least \$500,000,000 annually in maintaining the world's cause in this conflict. We have sent over seas in the Canadian Expeditionary Force about 325,000 men, and if we include the reserves, more than 400,000 have joined the British, French, Russian and Italian forces, and Canadian enlistments in the British and Canadian naval forces not less than 350,000 men have left the shores of Canada to fight for the allied cause. The enlistments considerably exceed 400,000 and our casualties up to the present are not far short of 90,000. "A considerable number of Canadians are serving in the military and naval fighting corps, where they are glad to meet comrades from your country. There are in the Canadian Expeditionary Force more than 9,000 men whose nearest of kin reside in

could do it in a week, and he actually did it in four days. I am confident that among your troops when they come overseas the same efficiency and initiative will be found. "Before the war broke out the borrowings of Canada for federal, provincial and industrial purposes were made altogether in the London market. During the past three years it has been impossible for Canada to raise money in that way as the financial resources of the United Kingdom had to be reserved for the needs of Great Britain and her allies and for assistance provided to some of the dominions. "Canada thus thrown upon her own resources raised one loan in New York and then undertook the experiment of resorting to domestic loans. Men of the highest financial standing were consulted by the Canadian Minister of Finance, but their estimate of the possibilities were not optimistic or encouraging. However, the Minister of Finance proceeded with his proposals and in the first instance he launched a loan for \$50,000,000. "A portion of this loan was under-

written by banks and insurance companies, and financial experts predicted that the public subscription would not exceed \$15,000,000. It amounted to more than \$55,000,000 and the loan was subscribed more than twice over. "At a later date the Minister of Finance placed on the Canadian market another loan of \$100,000,000 and it was rewarded by subscriptions amounting to \$210,000,000. Since that time in England another federal loan has been launched on the Canadian market for \$150,000,000 and subscriptions to the extent of more than \$250,000,000 have been received. The sound financial position of Canada thus has been conclusively demonstrated.

"Under the stimulus of war conditions the trade of our Dominion has developed enormously during the war and the increased price of food products, coupled with the large output of munitions, has created a great feeling of trade in favor of Canada. For the fiscal year which ended on March 31, 1917, the total trade of Canada considerably exceeded \$2,000,000,000. Twenty years ago it was less than one-seventh of that amount. "The splendid spirit of the Canadian people has been well exemplified in their voluntary contributions for patriotic and benevolent purposes connected with the war. I am speaking of purely voluntary contributions in aid of societies and associations established for patriotic purposes. Among these are the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the British Red Cross Society, the Canadian War Contingent Association, the Fund in Aid of the British Soldiers, the Belgian Relief Fund, the Serbian Relief Fund and many other similar societies and funds to which public subscriptions have been made.

"The voluntary contributions for such purposes amount to nearly \$60,000,000 and no appeal has been made in vain. No better evidence could be given of the fine spirit which animates our people from ocean to ocean. "In the Canadian army corps at the front in the theatre of war training in Great Britain and in Canada have awaited the opportunity of service, in the hospitals and in the convalescent homes the same fine spirit is everywhere manifest. The courage, initiative and resourcefulness of the Canadian fighting troops, the devotion to every engagement from Ypres to Vimy Ridge. "In July, 1915, I saw our troops near the village which the soldiers called 'Plug Street.' There was a division and they were holding the line against the British troops. They were again opposite the Vimy Ridge Corps in March last. There were then four divisions and the corps were several thousand over strength.

Gallantry of the Canadians. "There was in front of them a ridge which had been attacked many times but never had been taken. They took it on April 9 with a dash and gallantry which proved, as already had been proved on the Somme, that in all that they are as effective as they had shown themselves to be in defence when holding the line near Ypres against our gallant British troops. The capture of the Vimy Ridge was to me from one of the beautiful things it was well worth the cost to have had a part in that attack. "The great task still before the allied armies, but I am confident that all the soldiers of the empire, and with the forces from your country by whose side Canadians are so glad to fight, will bear themselves bravely. "In both the moral and military sense the advent of the United States in this war must have a most profound influence. Financially your country is very strong and her industrial resources are the greatest in the world. The United States should enter the war as she would throw her whole strength into the effort. "Except for the fact that she is not as Canada is, allied to and supported by the British Empire, the United States has created the same conditions for herself that Canada has had. It is too much to say that the United States and Canada are really one people, though they may be different nations. "I have said that while we are nations we are one people. We are never one nation, and this is true for both of us, but I am sure that from this moment we of North America, though separated by that paper boundary line, shall be one people and that that force will be for us a great blessing."

To Understand Teutonic Temperament Remember That "Germany Is Hamlet"

By CHARLES GRAY SHAW, Professor of Philosophy, New York University.

As the war grows more intense and involved it becomes expedient to examine the mental construction and conduct of the German adversary. We fight not against flesh and blood alone, but against spiritual wickedness in high places. Not only in politics and tactics, but in logic and ethics has the German shown himself to be exceptional to the extreme of the unique. It is not the heathen Chinese, but the German who is "peculiar." The philosophical peculiarity of the German does not peculiarly forbid analysis, and there is a sense in which the psychologist can draw his abstract circle around the perplexing German brain. The psychological principle which the Teuton exhibits has often been observed in individuals, but as yet no international psychology has taken up the case of Germany. "Germany is Hamlet." This simple, concrete proposition can guide and absorb one's internationalistic meditations for a long time without exhausting its inherent possibilities. Whether Shakespeare's versatile genius was displaying itself along international lines when the poet wrote about the prince who graduated from the old University of Wittenberg or not, the fact remains that Teutonic temperament is shown in the mental features of the melancholy Dane.

political problem, and the stage will finally be strewn with corpses, including his own. For a view of a dreamer in action was shown comically when Cervantes, another profound psychologist, wrote of the wild doings of Don Quixote. With ideas which were safe and sane as ideas, the Quixotic one becomes ridiculous when he attempts to carry them into practice. In the same manner Turgeneff's Rudin and other characters show to what violent ends do come the works of those who proceed from fixed ideas. The time has not yet arrived, but still may come, when we shall have to interpret the Teutonic temperament pathologically upon the basis of the maniacal, but at the hour which is now striking it is better to use straight psychology and thus interpret the Teutonic temperament as the solid attempt of a race to transmute its contemplative ideas into so much conquest. Nothing short of mania can be more dangerous than this attempt to use intellectual deductions as the starting point for deeds. Action to be rational should proceed from impulse and instinct, with the intellect in the position of supervisor; but when action proceeds at once from the limitlessness of ideas becomes a form of action "unrestricted" and "unhinged."

with her, Germany reveals a startling condition of inwardness; she enjoys or suffers an isolation determined, not geographically from within out as by shore line or mountain range, but mentally and self-imposed. England is insular, but the British outlook is large and liberal. France is as characteristic a nation as any has been since old Greek days, but flexibility of imagination and spirit save the French from intellectual fixedness. The Russian has been isolated politically and economically from the rest of the world, but there is in the Slav a sense of compassion which keeps him in rapport with mankind generally. The German is self-contained to the limits of Teutonic tightness. As Leibnitz said of his metaphysical atoms, so one may say of Germans, they have not entered into contact with anything can enter or depart." This amounts to saying if the light that is in you is darkness, how great is that darkness! From such blindness of the inner light Germany suffers in much the same way that a man in a brightly lighted room is unable because of the light within to observe what is going on without. The ideology and illumination of the German mind make it impossible for other nations to urge contentions based upon international law. The prevailing Teutonic mood is to say it makes no difference whether the Germanized there will be no need for such a modern luxury. Thus far the German with his roose step has found it possible to march alone side by side with other nations. The pragmatically inclined may be tempted to say it makes no difference how you perambulate—go by English heel and toe, French deserte or walk Spanish. But there is an august difference in methods of procedure, and it is one thing to move self-impelled and the rest of the world to the present situation—Kultur. Such Kultur, quite different from the intellectual culture, or Bildung, which is satisfied with intellectual results alone, is a Hamletlike attempt to act upon the basis of ideas, which if done to the extreme produces the fixed idea, the pivot of mania. Compared with the other nations at

with Rousseau, America with Jefferson, Italy with Garibaldi, Russia with Tolstoy, confessedly that the principle of rights is the centre about which a nation must revolve. Germany has judged otherwise. Meaning of the Goose Step. In vain has Nietzsche tried to change the "Thou Shalt" into an "I Will!" The individualistic "I Will" is a fatal shibboleth which the Teutonic nation cannot master. The principle of rights means reciprocity, fifty-fifty, six of one and half a dozen of the other. This holds with man and his neighbor, with nation here and nation there; of such a principle the German knows nothing. He will march goose step or not at all. At the present moment certain radicals in the Reichstag are trying to initiate a new method of marching, but the German learns the new steps about as readily as a man from the middle West persuades the conservative West to adopt the maxims movements. Certain voices, as yet only pianissimo, are sounding the music of the future to the tune of "rights" and "republic." For such music the German has no ear. No synthetic process discoverable by the German mind can enter the silk purse. The Teutonic temperament will adopt any innovation in the realm of things, but nothing new for it in the world of persons. On the goose foot they stand the same as the rest of the world. What's to be done? We fear for Russia, and send juristic and political teachers to the steppes. We have refrained from exterminating the Mexicans, but have threatened them with a terrible army with banners—public school teachers. But Russia and the Mexican, moujik and greaser, are avowedly ignorant, while the Teutonic temperament of the German makes him immune to education. With his sentimentalism and intellectualism he has a light within him, but that light is darkness. The German must educate himself. While this is being done let us realize that we fight a foe who proceeds from his fixed ideas, and that is the worst kind of foe. The Mongolian reverence for ancestors is no worse than the Teutonic reverence for artificial ideas.

EUGENIE AT NINETY-TWO

WHEN German prisoners of war are marched to a barbed wire enclosure near Primley, Aldershot, England, they pass down an avenue below a beautiful mansion standing on a wooded hill. It often happens that as the Germans file past the gate-way lodge, a sad eyed, venerable woman is standing or sitting there. It is doubtful if any of the prisoners know that she is the surviving consort of Napoleon III, who delivered his sword to the King of Prussia at Sedan, September 1, 1870. Empress Eugenie celebrated her ninety-second birthday on May 5 by watching the sight of a new and large detachment of prisoners marching toward their concentration camp. It was a dramatic contrast to the events of many years ago which robbed her of her seat on the French imperial throne. Surely there is not another woman in the world who has lived through such experiences as this one, who forms the link between the glorious past of the French and the glorious present of united democracies. It was her beauty and popularity which aided Napoleon III to establish himself as monarch. It was the interest aroused by her marriage with Napoleon III, which enabled him to bring about the

Crimean war, although it also marked the beginning of her fall. Eugenie's influence upon Napoleon III was well known and it is said that her intelligence was the chief help in his rise to power. When the North German Confederation was formed in 1866 he knew that his real rival, from the point of view of the formation of this nation, was a more steadily favored man, the Emperor of Austria. Her home was transformed into a British officers' mess, and she has been living in a small apartment in London. Her husband was killed in the battle of Zulfund and she was present at the funeral. Her home was transformed into a British officers' mess, and she has been living in a small apartment in London. Her husband was killed in the battle of Zulfund and she was present at the funeral.